Amendments To The Claims:

Please add new claims 39-42.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting the presence and uniformity of a lubricious coating on a medical device comprising the steps of:
   a) preparing a mixture of at least one fluorescing agent which is a xanthene, a triarylmethane or mixture thereof and at least one lubricant;
   b) applying said mixture to the surface of a medical device to form a coating capable of exhibiting fluorescence; and
   c) subjecting the surface of the medical device to a source of energy capable of inducing a fluorescent emission; and
   d) observing the fluorescent emission to determine the location, uniformity or both of said lubricant.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein said fluorescing agent is a fluorescein, ~~triarylmethane,~~ a rhodamine, a derivative thereof, [[and]] or mixture ~~mixtures~~ thereof.
4. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 39 wherein said fluorescing agent is a hydrophilic [[dye]] fluorescing agent which is a 5-carboxyfluorescein, 6-carboxyfluorescein, fluorexon, lissamine green, indocyanine green, rose bengal or mixture thereof.
5. (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said hydrophobic lubricant is a silicone based lubricant.
6. (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said hydrophobic lubricant is a polydimethylsiloxane.
7. (Original) The method of Claim 6 wherein said polydimethylsiloxane is utilized in combination with a crosslinkable silicone.
8. (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said mixture further comprises a surfactant.
9. (Original) The method of Claim 8 wherein said surfactant is biocompatible.
10. (Original) The method of Claim 8 wherein said surfactant is nonionic.
11. (Original) The method of Claim 10 wherein said surfactant is an ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block copolymer.

12. (Currently Amended) ~~The method of Claim 1 wherein said mixture is prepared~~ A method for detecting the presence and uniformity of a lubricious coating on a medical device comprising the steps of:

a) preparing a mixture of at least one fluorescing agent and mixtures thereof and at least one lubricant using a cosolvent blend;

b) applying said mixture to the surface of a medical device to form a coating capable of exhibiting fluorescence; and

c) subjecting the surface of the medical device to a source of energy capable of inducing a fluorescent emission; and

d) observing the fluorescent emission to determine the location, uniformity or both of said lubricant.

13. (Original) The method of Claim 12 wherein said cosolvent blend comprises at least one alcohol and at least one straight chain hydrocarbon.

14. (Original) The method of Claim 13 wherein said at least one alcohol is isopropanol and said at least one hydrocarbon is heptane, hexane or a mixture thereof.

39. (New) The method of claim 1 wherein said fluorescing agent is hydrophilic.

40. (New) A method for detecting the presence and uniformity of a lubricious coating on a medical device comprising the steps of:

a) preparing a mixture of at least one hydrophilic fluorescing agent and mixtures thereof and at least one lubricant;

b) applying said mixture to the surface of a medical device to form a coating capable of exhibiting fluorescence; and

c) subjecting the surface of the medical device to a source of energy capable of inducing a fluorescent emission; and

d) observing the fluorescent emission to determine the location, uniformity or both of said lubricant.

41. (New) A method for detecting the presence and uniformity of a lubricious coating on a medical device comprising the steps of:

a) preparing a mixture of at least one fluorescing agent which is a member selected from the group consisting of fused aromatic compounds, phenyls, biphenyls,

distyrylbenzenes, naphthalimides, carbozoles, pyrazolines, oxazoles, furans, benzo[*b*]furans, benzimidazoles, benzoxazoles, stilbenes, thiazoles, polymethines, quinolines, pyridines, pyridinium salts, flavones, acridones, xanthiones, dihydropyrimidines, acridines, cyanines, oxonols, resorofins, derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof and at least one lubricant;

b) applying said mixture to the surface of a medical device to form a coating capable of exhibiting fluorescence; and

c) subjecting the surface of the medical device to a source of energy capable of inducing a fluorescent emission; and

d) observing the fluorescent emission to determine the location, uniformity or both of said lubricant.

42. (New) The method of claim 41 wherein said fluorescing agent is a polymethine selected from the group consisting of cyanines, oxonols, sytryls, derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof.